

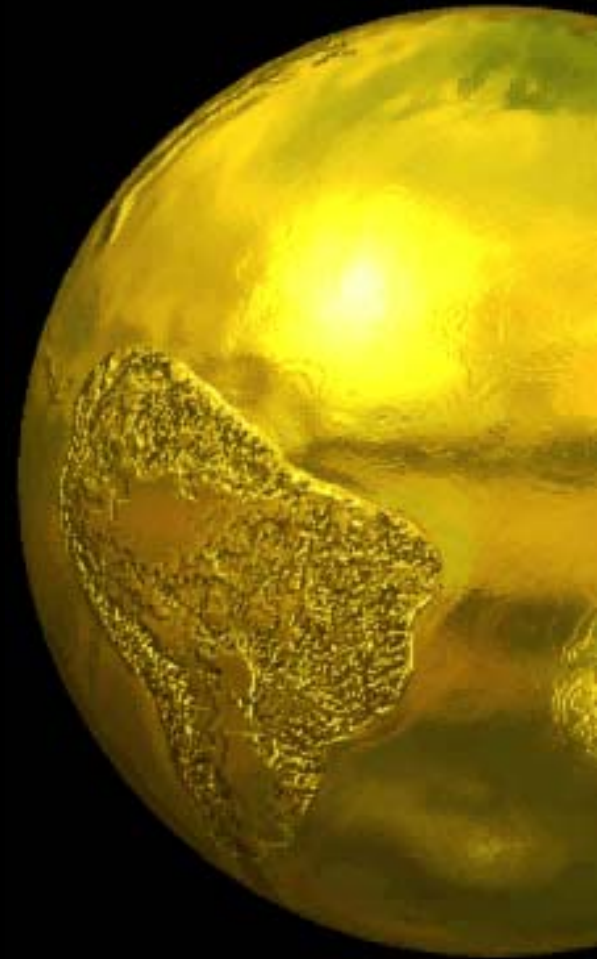
# Prevalence of Oral mucosal disorders in Geriatric patients visiting Dental school in Southern India. A preliminary assessment



*Presented By*

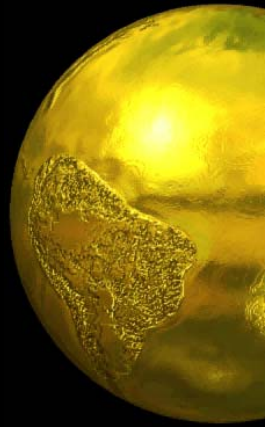
**Dr Amar Sholapurkar**

Assistant Professor



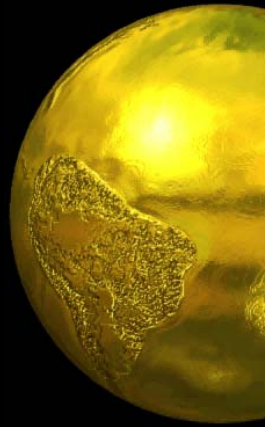
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# Introduction:



- The integrity of the oral mucosa is essential for the maintenance of oral and general health.
- It is especially important in the elderly, who are known to have age-related decline in immune system function.

# Introduction....



- Associations have been described between oral mucosal lesions and betel nut chewing, use of tobacco, alcohol use, and ageing.
- Nevertheless the relative strength of the associations has not been measured in adequate sample of subjects older than 60 years

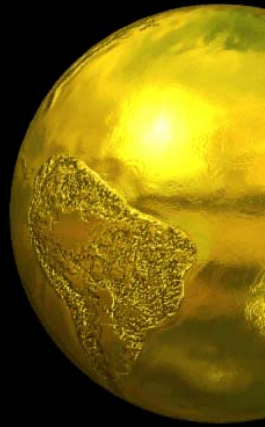
# Aim

- The **aim** of the study was to find out the Prevalence of Oral mucosal disorders in Geriatric patients visiting our Dental school

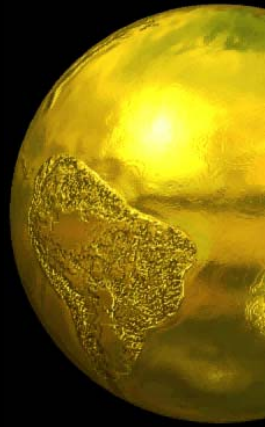


## Subjects and Methods:

- The study population consisted of 225 patients which ranged in age from 60 to 80 years.
- Subjects were assigned to one of the three age groups.
  - Group A - 60 - 65 years,
  - Group B - 66 - 70 years,
  - Group C - 71 years and above.

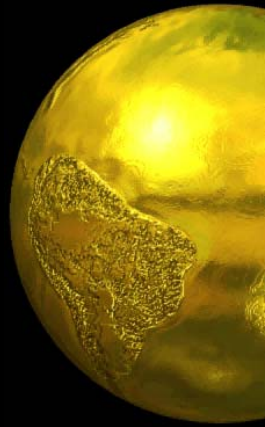


## Subjects and Methods.....



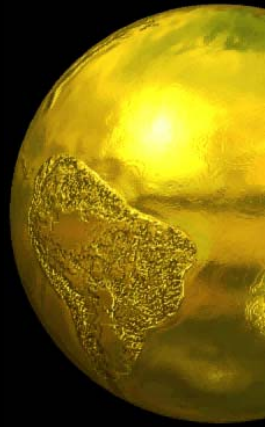
- The sample was drawn using a stratified random sampling procedure to obtain equal representation for gender and for three age groups.
- All the 225 subjects were interviewed and offered an oral examination.

## Subjects and Methods.....



- Individuals who refused to participate and those who were too ill or unable to communicate were **excluded** from the study.
- The subjects were interviewed in our department by two trained interviewers.

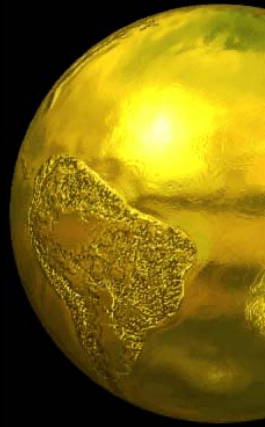
## Subjects and Methods.....



- A detailed medical history was taken to assess the medical status of the patient.
- Questions relating to the presence of habits like chewing tobacco, smoking or consuming alcohol were asked to the patients.

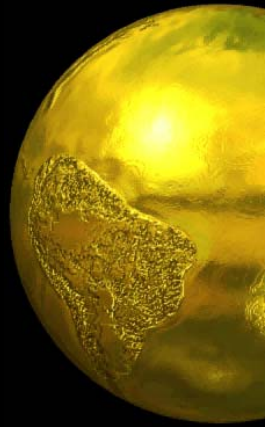


## Subjects and Methods.....



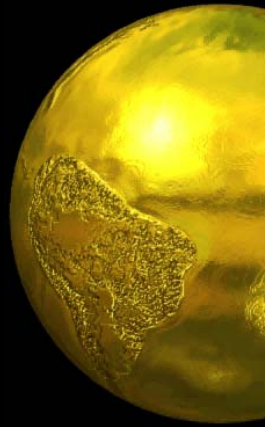
- Examinations were performed by a trained dentist to recognize and diagnose oral mucosal disorders.
- Dentures were assessed for stability, tooth wear and structural integrity.
- The diagnosis of Oral lesions were confirmed on histopathologic examination.

## Subjects and Methods.....



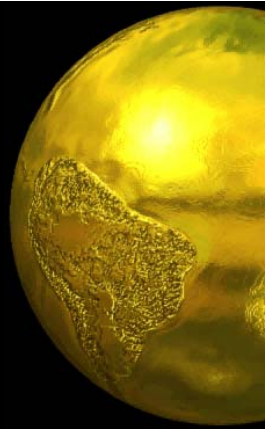
- Data was entered into the computer and frequency tables were generated using SPSS version 13.0
- Chi square test was used to determine the association of oral mucosal disorders with Age, medical status and use of dentures.

## Subjects and Methods.....



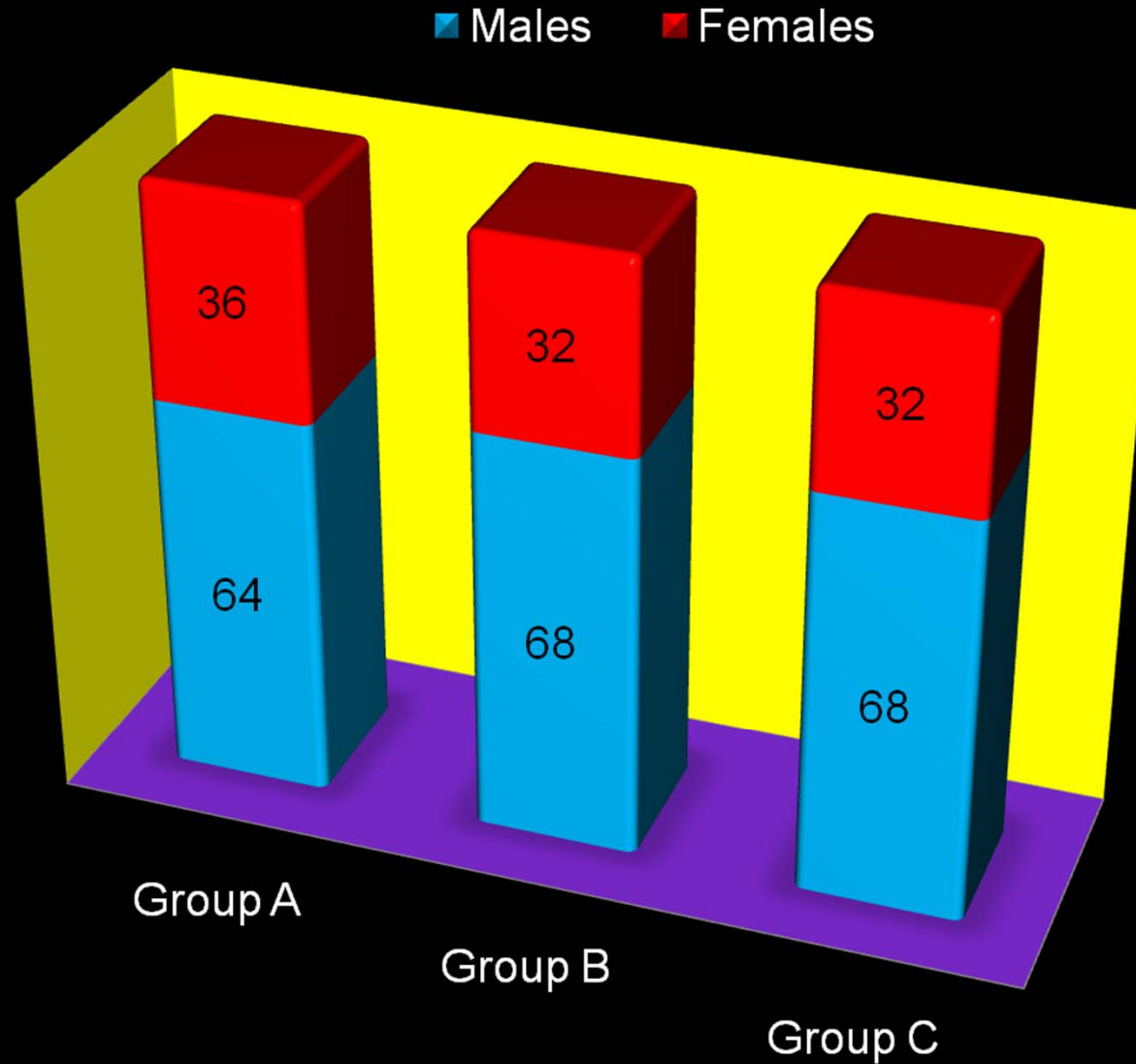
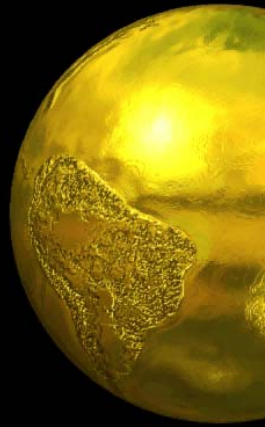
- The test was considered
  - **significant** if  $p \leq 0.05$
  - **Highly significant** if  $p \leq 0.01$
  - **Very highly significant** if  $p \leq 0.001$

## Results and Analysis:

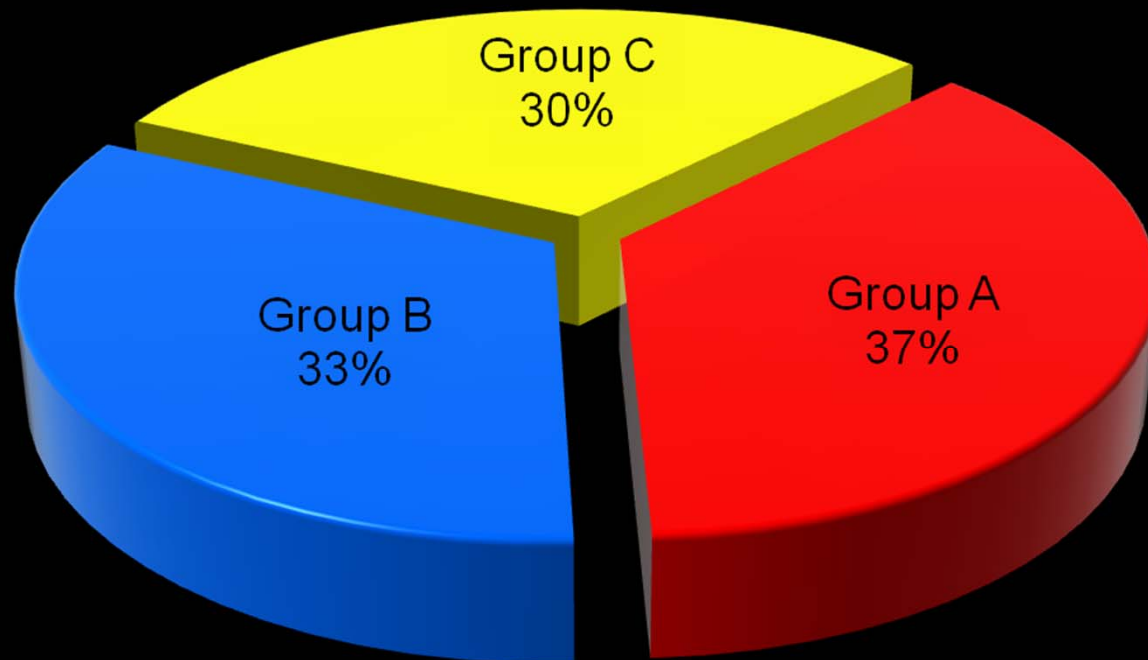
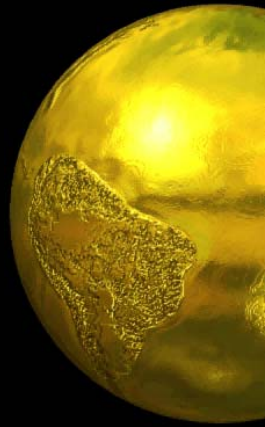


- The mean age for Group A, Group B and Group C was found to be 62.5, 66, and 74 years respectively.

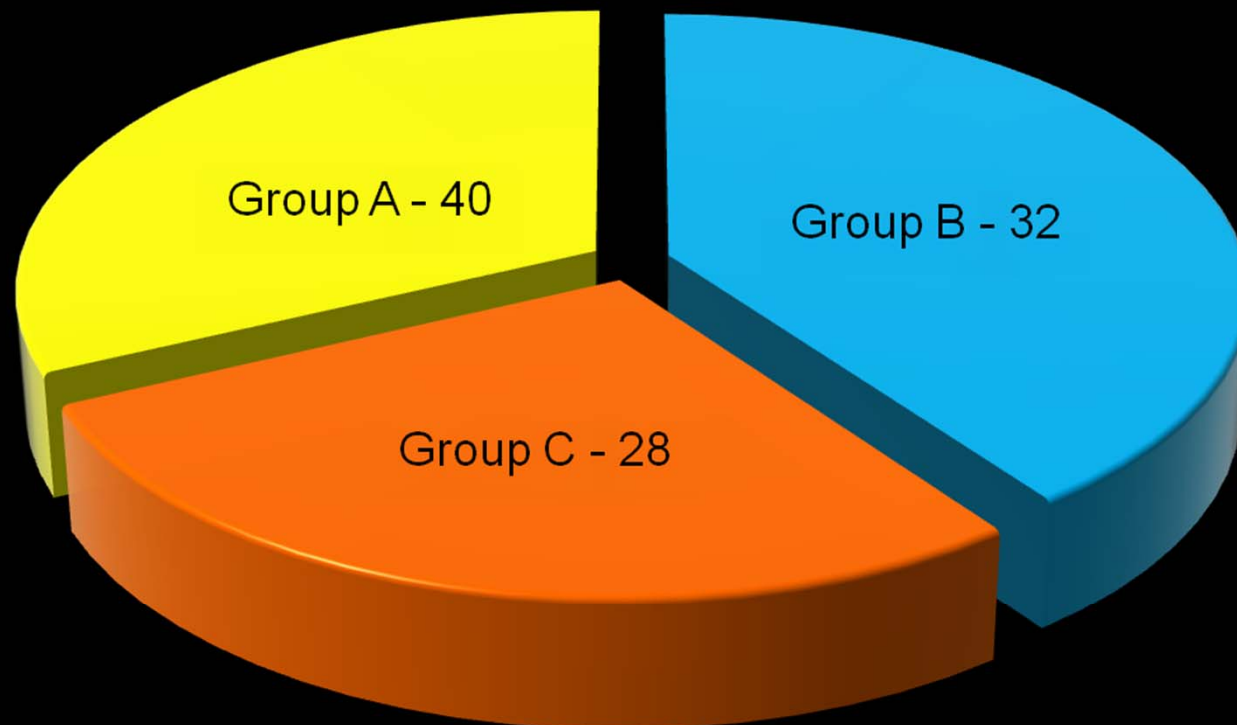
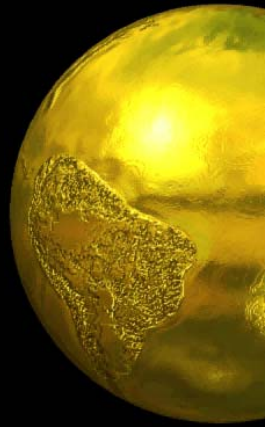
# Comparison of Genders in three age groups



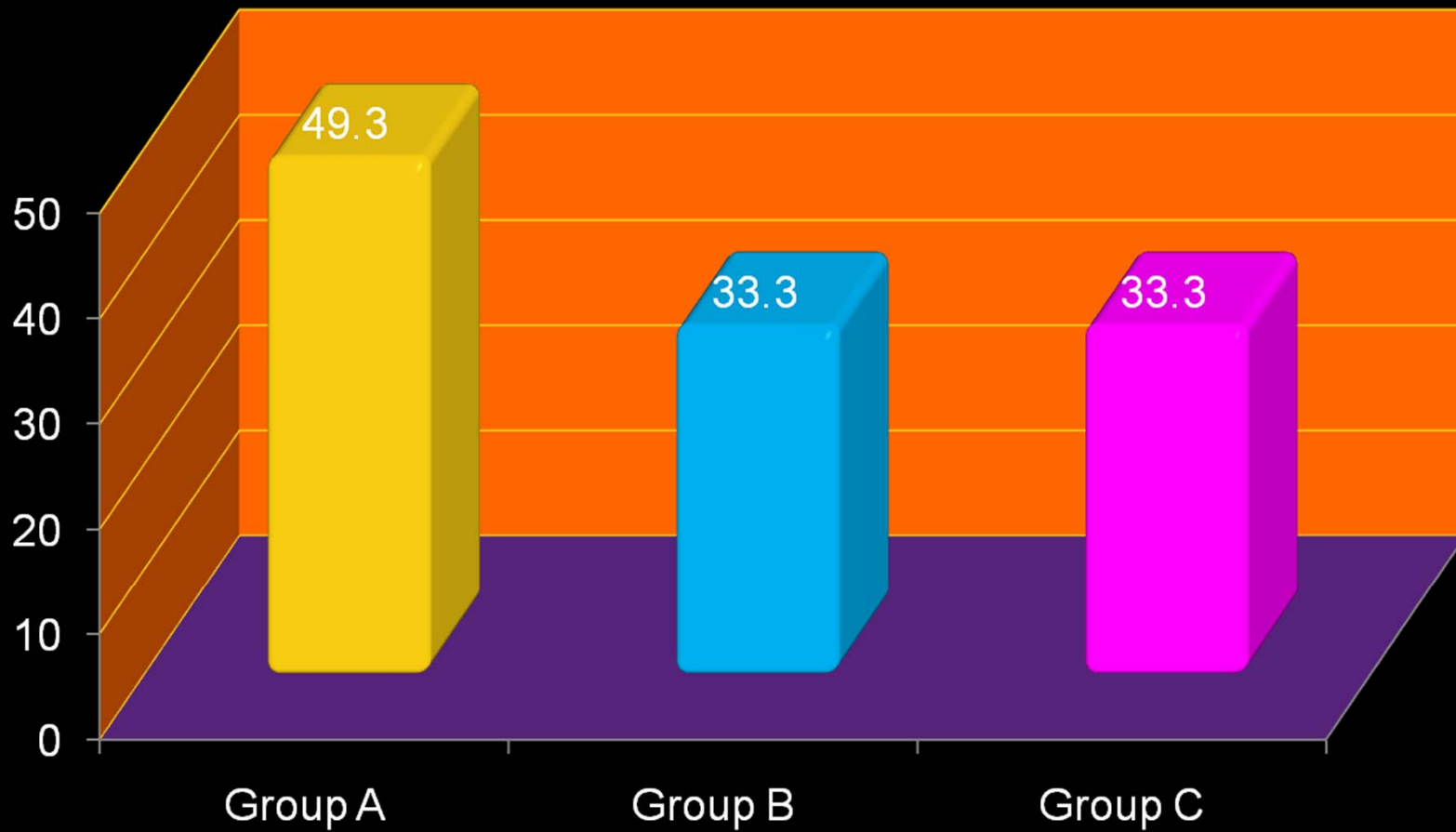
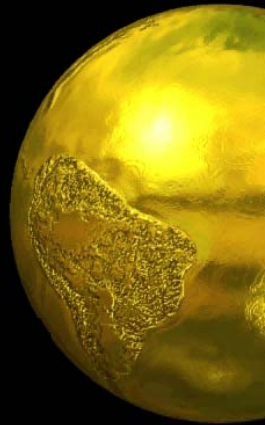
# Oral health complaints



# Medically Compromised patients

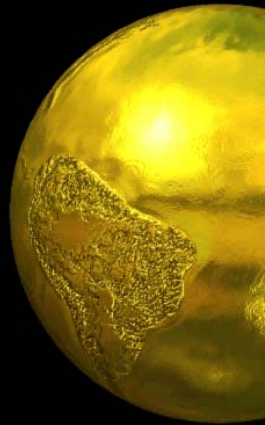
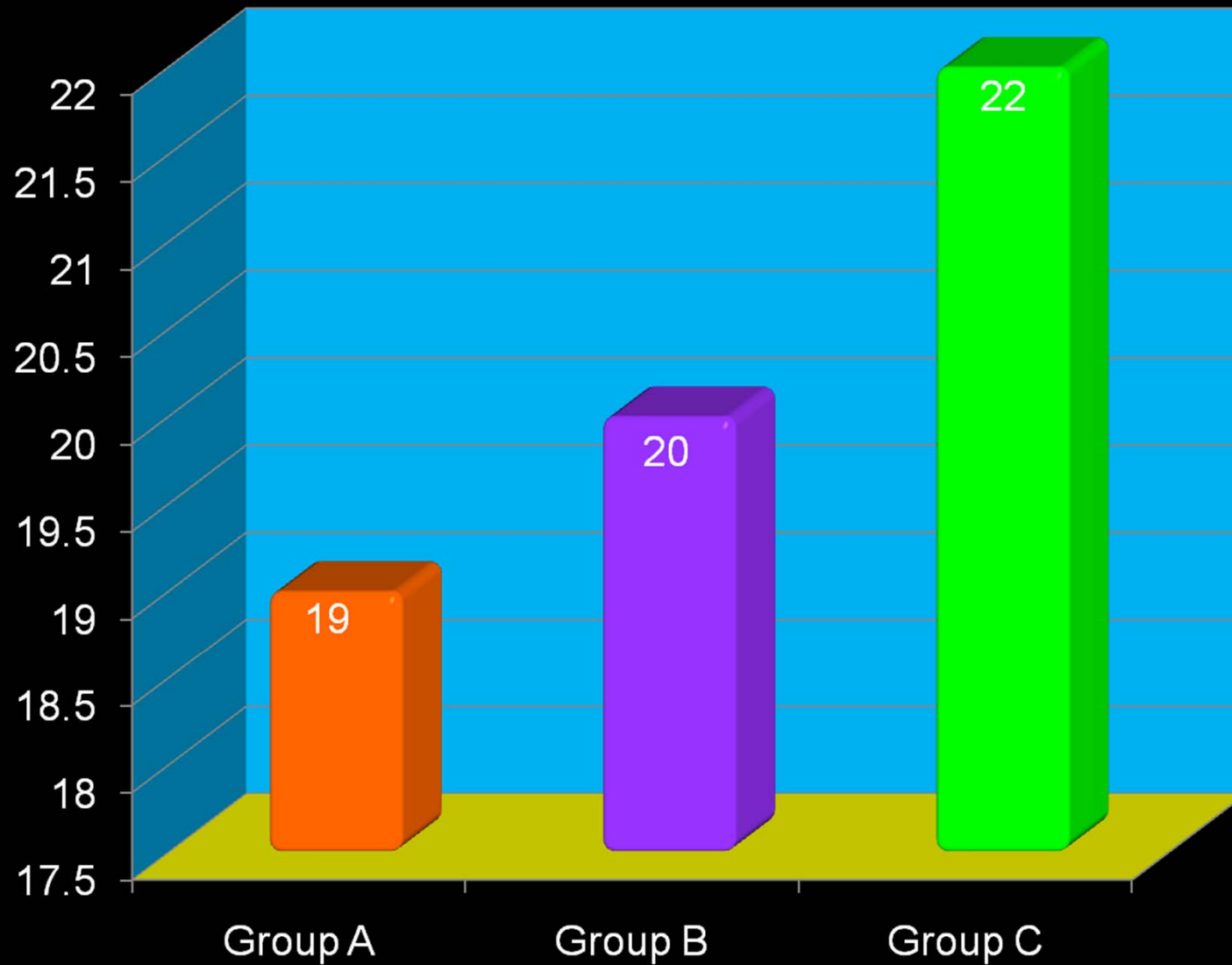


# Recent use of dental services

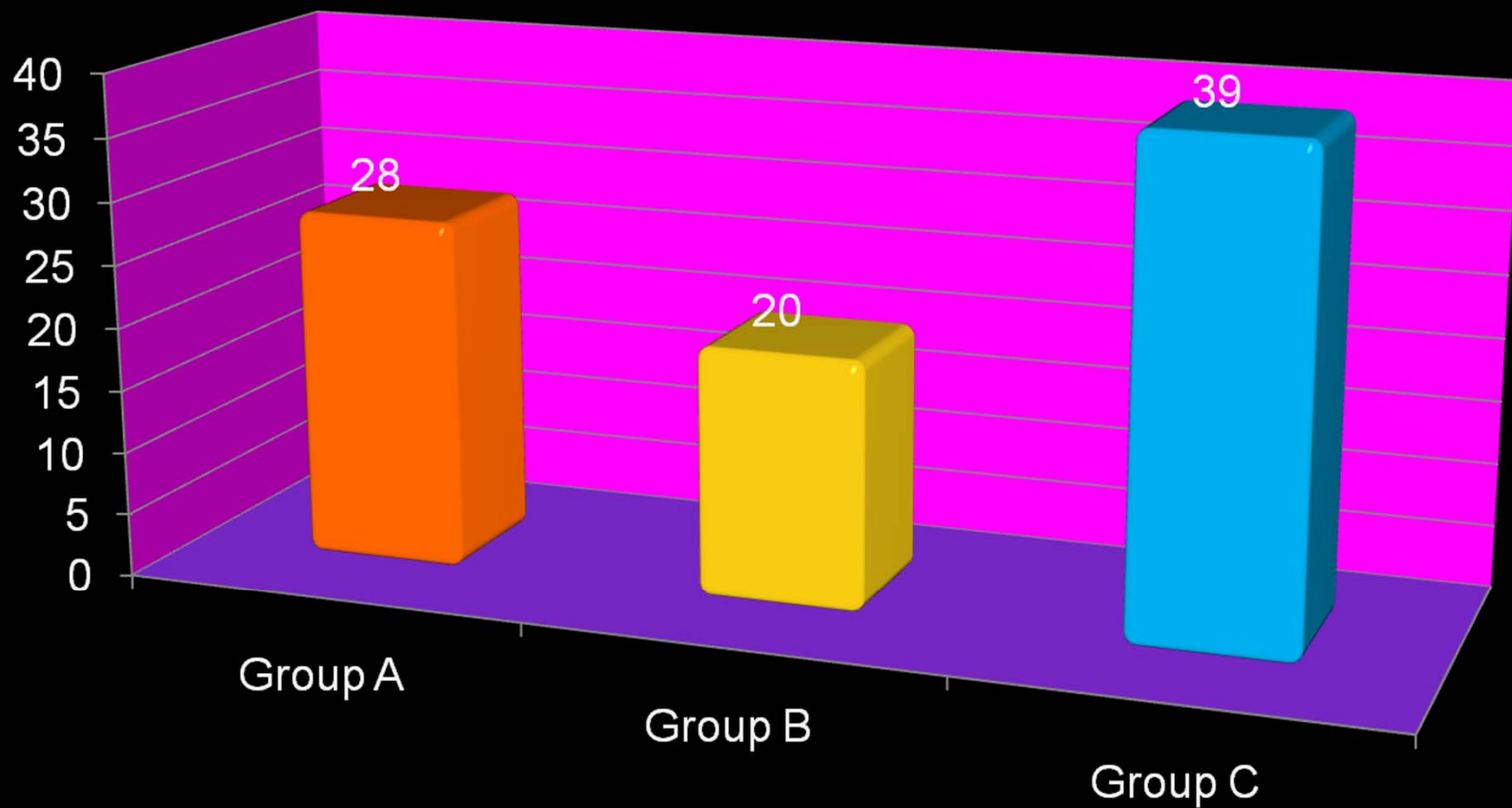
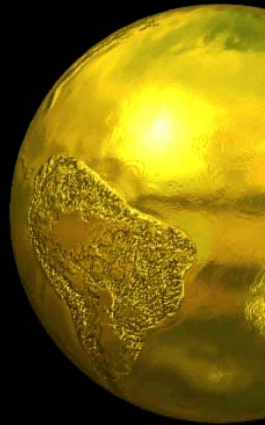




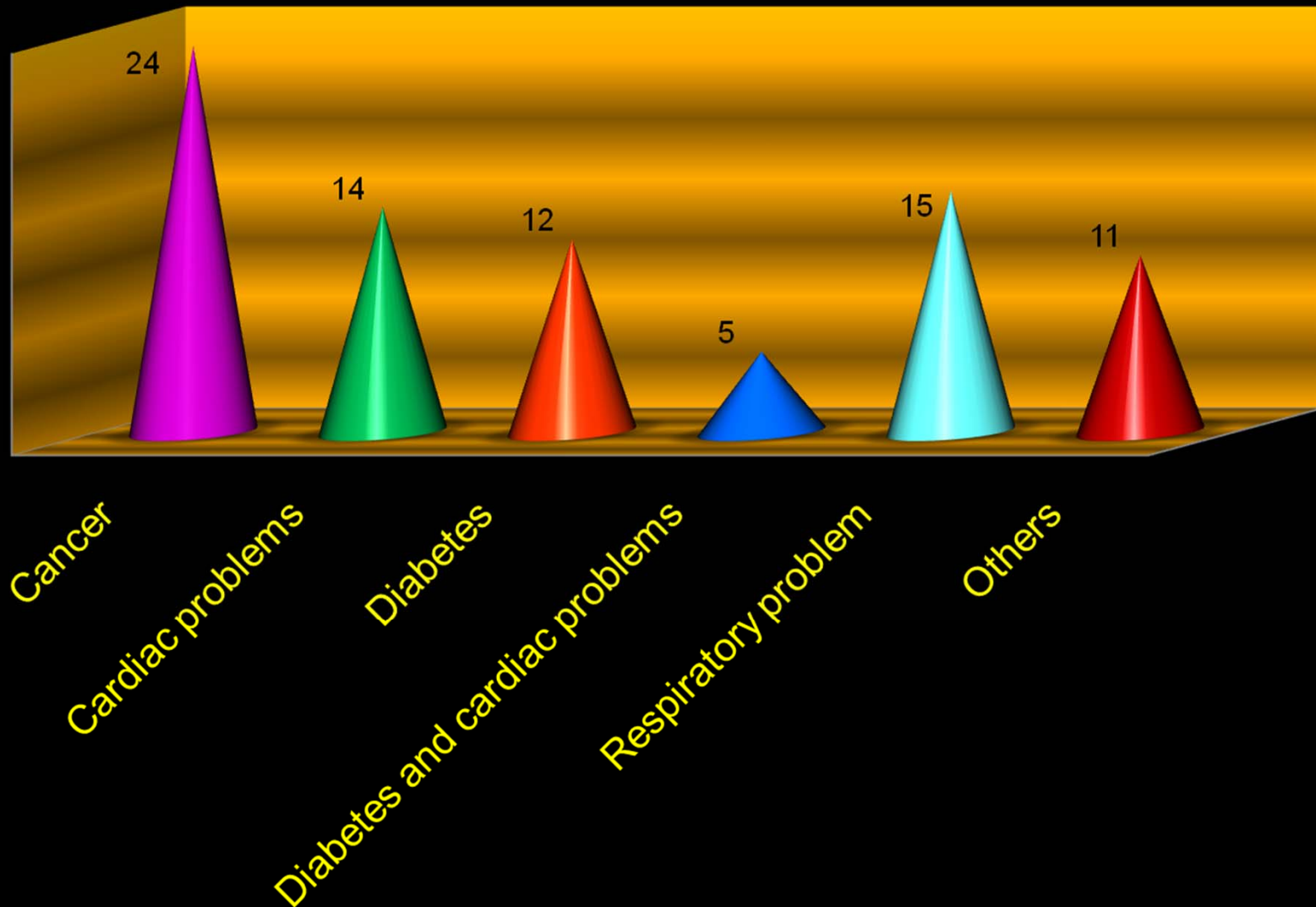
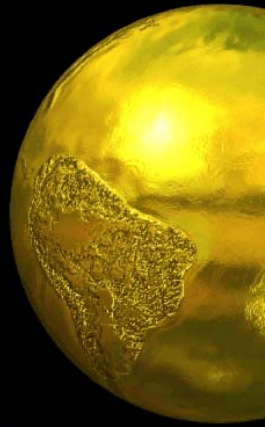
# Presence of Habits



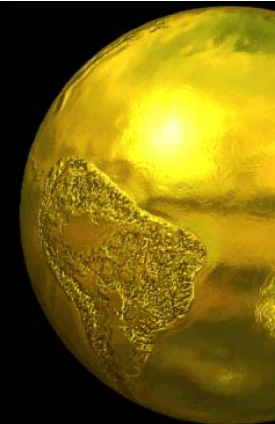
# Associated mucosal lesions



# Representation of Medically compromised patients in three groups

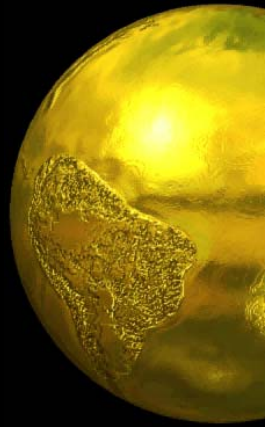


# Distribution of the Oral Mucosal lesions in three groups



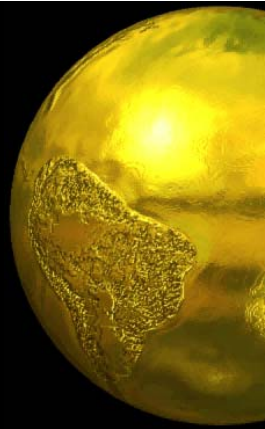
	Group A	Group B	Group C
Oral cancer	5	8	11
White lesion	3	4	9
Red lesion	3	4	7
Ulcer	1	0	0
Pigmentation	2	1	0
Growth	0	1	1

# DISCUSSION:



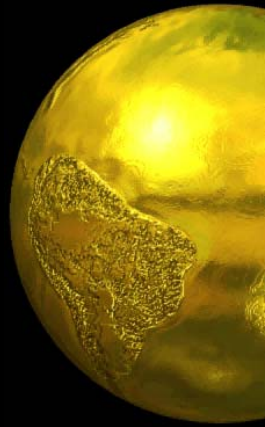
- The number of individuals over 60 years is steadily increasing in almost all the countries as a result of the improvement in living conditions and medical advances in therapeutics.
- Oral health is an important part of the quality of life of any individual.

# DISCUSSION.....



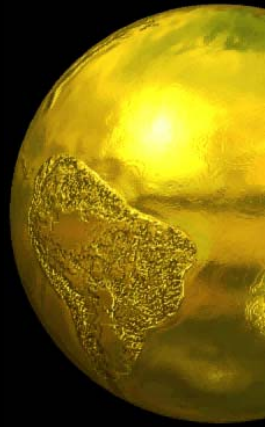
- Oral lesions can cause discomfort or pain, may interfere with mastication, swallowing and speech.
- Symptoms such as halitosis, xerostomia or oral dysaesthesia can interfere with the daily social activities.

## DISCUSSION.....



- In our study when patients were questioned regarding the presence of oral health complaint it was not surprising that about 32 - 38% of the subjects experienced oral health problems.
- **MI MacEntec et al** (1988) found oral health complaints in 35% of elderly people which was consistant to our study.

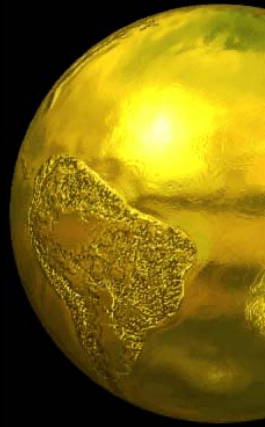
## DISCUSSION.....



- In our study about 30 - 40% of the elderly subjects were medically compromised which was very less compared to study conducted by **Dimitris et al** (2005) where 90% subjects were medically compromised.

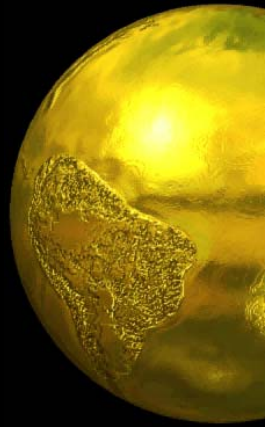


## DISCUSSION.....



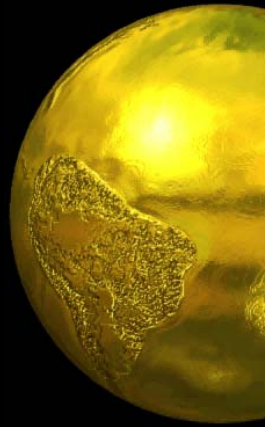
- Subjects in our study reported of recent use of dental services.
- In the study conducted by **MI MacEntec** et al 60% of individuals reported recent use of dental services.

# DISCUSSION.....



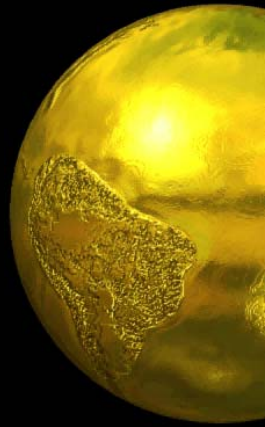
- Associations have been reported between oral mucosal disorder and habits (Zimniormon et al 1962; Roed - Peterson et al 1972, Bross et al 1976; Pindberg 1978; Bastiaan and Reade 1979;, Anell et al 1984, Heeneman and Brown 1986).
- The proportion of mucosal lesions associated with habits in our study was found almost same as compared to the above studies.

## DISCUSSION.....



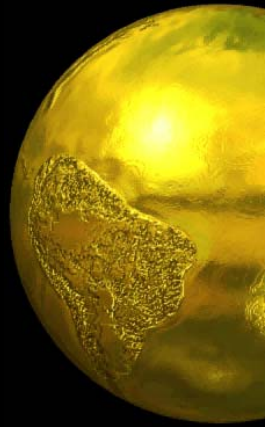
- A significant proportion of oral lesions encountered in our study were also related to the use of dentures.
- **Denture stomatitis** followed by **angular cheilitis** was most prevalent in all the groups. This finding was consistent with the study conducted by **Triantos (2005)**.

## CONCLUSION:



- In our study it was found that patients in Group C had more Prevalence of Oral Mucosal disorders.
- The coexistence of multiple medical conditions might further complicate oral health.
- The oral lesions among elderly people are frequent and commonly related to the habits and use of dentures.
- Ageing is an important factor that can influence the occurrence of mucosal lesions.

# Acknowledgements:



- Staff and PG's of Dept of Oral Medicine, Manipal
- Patients who participated in the study



